HO-124
St. Barnabas Episcopal Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Private

Description:

St. Barnabas Episcopal Church is a one-story, four-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure with quoins, with an entrance on the west and the altar on the east. The church is set on a hill above the road. The gable roof has an east-west ridge and asphalt shingles. The west elevation has a pair of two-panel doors and a four-light transom. The gable end has jig-sawn bargeboard. The north elevation has three stained glass windows and a doorway in the east bay. The door has two typical panels at the bottom, but has been altered at the top with a Queen Anne sash and a stained glass transom. The east elevation has a large stained glass triple sash with transom in a segmentally-arched opening and the gable ridge has a wood belfry with lancet-arched openings. The south elevation has four typical stained glass windows. The interior of the church has a vestibule at the west end, with an original winder stair at the south end of the vestibule. The sanctuary has enclosed rooms at the northeast and southeast corners, flanking the chancel, creating the appearance of an apse. The pews are simple pine carpenter-made benches that are constructed with cut nails and appear to be original. Many of them have been cut down on the outer side in order to fit them around the radiators when they were added to the sanctuary. The front balustrade of the choir loft has sunken, flat Tudor arched panels.

Significance:

Episcopalians in the Sykesville area belonged to Holy Trinity Parish, which contained one church, located in Eldersburg. Holy Trinity Church had been completed in 1843, yet two years later, in October 1845, vestry minutes note: "an application has been made to the vestry of the Holy Trinity for permission to erect a chapple [sic] within the limits of the parrish [sic] at or near the village of Sykesville." In 1847 a building committee was appointed and the church was consecrated on 11 December 1851. Improvements were made over the next few years. An organ was donated in 1852-53, and a bell was given in the following year. After such a promising start, St. Barnabas was dealt a quick setback. The history of the church notes: "the closing of the cotton mill in 1857 caused many families connected with the village church to move away, which greatly lessened the number of its communicants and active supporters." However, the several affluent families who provided much of the financial support for the church continued to keep it afloat. A major visual change came in 1887, when the tripartite stained glass window was placed in the chancel. The church is a vernacular stone structure that fits within the tradition of central Maryland rural churches. By 1850 the ecclesiological movement had made its impact on new buildings, but the building committee for St. Barnabas chose to go with what was familiar. The jig-sawn bargeboards were probably added later to give the building a more contemporary look. The pews are original to the building, a significant and rare survival, though many have been cut down on one end when the radiators were added. The chancel has been extended out into the nave, and a new altar rail added across the front. The changes to the building have been modest, and most of them were made long ago and are in general of a character appropriate with the building. As a result, St. Barnabas Episcopal Church is a very significant example of a mid-nineteenth century rural church.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.   HO-124

1. Name of Property   (indicate preferred name)

historic	St. Barnabas Episcopal Church
other	

2. Location

street and number	13135 Forsythe Road	___	not for publication
city, town	Sykesville	X	vicinity
county	Howard		

3. Owner of Property   (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	St. Barnabas Episcopal Church				
street and number	7609 Main Street			telephone	410-795-0767
city, town	Sykesville	state	MD	zip code	21784

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Howard County Courthouse	tax map and parcel: 4-52
city, town	Ellicott City	liber 227 folio 249

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
____ Other _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count		
				Contributing	Noncontributing	
___ district	___ public	___ agriculture	___ landscape	1	0	buildings
X building(s)	X private	___ commerce/trade	___ recreation/culture	0	0	sites
___ structure	___ both	___ defense	X religion	0	0	structures
___ site		___ domestic	___ social	0	0	objects
___ object		___ education	___ transportation	1	0	Total
		___ funerary	___ work in progress			
		___ government	___ unknown			
		___ health care	___ vacant/not in use			
		___ industry	___ other:			

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

1

Condition

<u>X</u> excellent   ___ deteriorated
___ good   ___ ruins
___ fair   ___ altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Saint Barnabas Episcopal Church is located at 13135 Forsythe Road, just south of Sykesville, in northwestern Howard County, Maryland. The building is a one-story, four-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure with quoins, with an entrance on the west and the altar on the east. The church is set on a hill above the road. The windows have projecting granite sills with washes and projecting granite lintels with a slight pediment. The gable roof has an east-west ridge and asphalt shingles. There is a box cornice with a quirked Greek ovolo mould at the top, and the cornice has returns. The west elevation has a pair of two-panel doors with sunken fields with quirked ogee and panel moulds. The doors are hung on plain cast iron butt hinges. The jambs have a bull nose frame and two panels each, which match those of the doors. There is a four-light transom with one panel on each jamb and two on the soffit. The transom bar has a quirked ogee and fillet at the bottom, a double field above it, and a Greek ovolo on top. The gable end has two two-light casements with pebble glass, and there is a jig-sawn bargeboard.

The north elevation has three stained glass windows and a doorway in the east bay. There are vents which are simply gaps left below the stone below the floor level. The north doorway is original and has a bull nose frame. The door has two typical panels at the bottom, but has been altered at the top with a Queen Anne sash and a stained glass transom. The transom bar has a Greek ovolo with a broken field below it. The east elevation has a large stained glass triple sash with transom in a segmentally-arched opening that has stone voussoirs and a keystone that are flush with the wall. The gable end has a single projecting granite ashlar stone in the center. The gable ridge has a wood belfry with lancet-arched openings. It also has the same bargeboard as the gable eaves, and has a cross on top. The south elevation has four typical stained glass windows.

The interior of the church has a vestibule at the west end, with a modern bathroom built in at the north end of the vestibule and an original winder stair at the south end of the vestibule. The sanctuary has enclosed rooms at the northeast and southeast corners, flanking the chancel, creating the appearance of an apse. The front doors into the vestibule each have two panels with sunken fields and quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. There are large deadbolts on the top and bottom of the north door, and they are heavily painted, but the bolt plate appears to be wrought. The door has a new rim lock and cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and are heavily painted. The vestibule floor has modern tile. The bathroom at the northwest has a four-panel door with sunken fields and no panel moulds. The architrave has a piece added to the top in order to create a pediment. A new rim lock replaces an earlier one, and the cast iron butt hinges have five knuckles and are heavily painted. At the south end of the vestibule, the stairway originally had a door, but this has been removed. There is a door to a closet beneath the stairway. The partition wall is plastered, and appears to be original, though the double doors in it that lead to the center aisle of the sanctuary are 20th century. The ceiling beneath the choir loft slopes up to the west to give clearance for the transom.

The sanctuary has a random-width pine floor that runs east-west and is face-nailed with what appears to be T-headed nails. The floor appears to be refinished. The pews are simple pine carpenter-made benches that are constructed with cut nails and appear to be original. Many of them have been cut down on the outer side in order to fit them around the radiators when they were added to the sanctuary. The north and south windows have figured stained glass of the Apostles, and are all dedicated to the memory of George Warfield Holmes by different people. The bottoms of the stained glass windows pivot open. At the west end of the sanctuary, a choir loft projects into the space, and is supported by two cast iron columns. There are ghosts on the soffit of the choir loft that suggest that these columns have been moved further apart to widen the aisle way at this location. The west wall, beneath the choir loft, has peeling paint to the north side of the door and appears to have a chocolate brown finish on the plaster, then a dove gray, later a dark green, teal and the present cream. There is a stone baptismal font under the choir loft near the aisle. The chancel floor is raised in two levels, and is carpeted. There is an altar rail on three sides of the chancel that project beyond the northeast and southeast rooms. The front of the altar rail is walnut and has a lancet pattern opening with trefoils in the spandrels. The side railings have painted lancets. The side rails of the altar rail have a half-round piece added to the top to make the railing similar to the profile of the front rail. On the south wall of the chancel is a ghost in the paint that indicates that the railing was located here, in the same plane as the walls of the northeast and southeast rooms, and that the lower section of the chancel was probably added, projecting into the sanctuary, and the altar railing reconfigured at the same time. The east windows at the back of

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Historic Properties Form

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Name   St. Barnabas Episcopal Church
Continuation Sheet

Number   7   Page   1

the chancel are in the memory of Lewis Holmes and have Christ in the center with St. Barnabas to the north and St. Paul to the south. The windows of St. Barnabas and St. Paul are signed "E. Colgate New York."

The south elevation has an interior brick chimney in the center, at the eave, but it does not project into the church and the flue must be constructed inside the stone wall. There is a run plaster cornice in the sanctuary with a large torus above a cavetto and smaller torus. Above this cornice is a cove created by the board ceiling. This creates a Tudor-arch profile on the east wall. The east wall has a large lancet-shaped opening for the altar recess in the center, and is flanked by a lancet recess on each side that is blind and has a door set into it. These doors lead to the northeast and southeast rooms. All of the door architrave is head cut with a beaded interior edge, and is slightly pedimented at the top. The ceiling has boards that run east-west and have beads on the edges. They appear to be face-nailed with cut nails, and are tongue-and-grooved.

Both the northeast and southeast rooms have four-panel doors that appear to be new, and the blind infill in the lancet arches appears to have been added later. The northeast room has linoleum on the floor and paneling added to the walls. The north door in this room leads to the exterior and has a Queen Anne sash over two panels that have sunken fields and quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. The door is mortised and tenoned and pegged and has a cast iron rim lock that is labeled "PAT July 15, 1862." It has a black terracotta knob. There are cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and appear to have hidden pins, though they are heavily painted. The baseboard in this room has a quirked ogee and bevel at the top.

The southeast room has linoleum on the floor, modern paneling, modern cabinets, and ceiling tile, with a hatch in the ceiling that leads into the attic space above. The nine-over-nine sash on the south has ovolo muntins, parting beads, and 9-inch by 15-inch lights. The sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners only. The door to this room has new hinges and a new lock. The lancet arch above the doorway to this room is closed off with Masonite and dimensional lumber and was clearly open originally. There was a board nailed across the top of the opening on the east side, and it had curtain rod holders. This board is now stored on top of the drop ceiling. Thurs, this opening must have been closed off with a curtain originally.

The front balustrade of the choir loft has sunken, flat Tudor arched panels. There is a railing above this that is new, and the profile copies that of the altar rail. The west gable end window was originally a double-hung sash with parting beads and spring latches. The latches were wrought springs that were flat, and were fastened on both the top and bottom sash. Only the top sash spring survives. There is a plough cut into the frame for the latch to be pressed out of the way when the bottom sash is opened. The spring latch has a round thumb press, and there is also a cut in the frame for this thumb press. Both the top and the bottom have a recess in the jamb for the spring itself to be pressed in.

There is a small attic area above the southeast room that is accessible for examination of the construction of the church. The south wall is topped by a board, and then the plate is set on top of this board. The plate appears to be sash-sawn and has through mortises in the plate for the sole pieces tenoned and pegged to it. There is a false plate on the outer edge of the sole pieces, and it is about 1-1/2 inches thick. The rafters have small bird's mouth cuts to lap the false plate, and each rafter is set over top of a sole piece. There are small knee-wall studs on top of the sole pieces that extend up to the rafters and are toe-nailed to them with cut nails. The rafters are pegged at the ridge with an open-faced bridle joint. The rafters have collar beams that have a half-dovetailed half-lap and they are fastened with cut nails. The collar beams are approximately 2 by 10s. The rafters are 3 to 4 inches wide by 5-3/4 to 7 inches deep, are sash-sawn, and are spaced 32 to 34 inches on centers. They support wide boards that have spaces between them. There are also scissor braces that are approximately 1 by 8s and are fastened with cut nails several feet above the plate and to the opposite rafter several feet above the collar joint. The plate is scribed on its top face and inner edge to mark where the sole piece is. The plate passes into the east gable wall, and there is a timber set into this wall, which rests on top of the plate and butts against the false plate. It is not possible to tell if this timber is attached to the plate. There is a dragon piece from the inner edge where the two stone walls join, and there is no stone to the south of this dragon piece, even though the stone of the east gable wall sits above the dragon piece.

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The wall between the attic and sanctuary, to the west, is circular-sawn lath and plaster. There is a beaded-edge board ceiling over the chancel that must be nailed to the scissor braces. It is painted a medium green. Newer rafters have been added on which to nail lath to, and plaster below this board ceiling, to create a new lower ceiling over the chancel. The new rafters are circular-sawn. The chancel walls above this new ceiling have lath, but no original wall plaster survives here. The scissor braces cross at the collar beams, and there is a peg through all three members at this location. It appears that the entire sanctuary roof is also nailed to the scissor braces. The bellcote at the east gable end has been heavily rebuilt.

8. Significance

Period | **Areas of Significance** | **Check and justify below**

Period	Areas of Significance			
___ 1600-1699	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ health/medicine	___ performing arts
___ 1700-1799	___ archeology	___ education	___ industry	___ philospohy
_X_ 1800-1899	_X_ architecture	___ engineering	___ invention	___ politics/government
___ 1900-1999	___ art	___ entertainment/	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 2000-	___ commerce	recreation	___ law	___ science
	___ communications	___ ethnic heritage	___ literature	___ social history
	___ community planning	___ exploration/	___ maritime industry	___ transportation
	___ conservation	settlement	___ military	___ other:

Specific dates N/A | **Architect/Builder** N/A

Construction dates 1850

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____ Maryland Register _X_ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Episcopalians in the Sykesville area belonged to Holy Trinity Parish, which contained one church, located in Eldersburg (the building no longer survives). Holy Trinity Church had been completed in 1843, yet two years later, in October 1845, vestry minutes note: "an application has been made to the vestry of the Holy Trinity for permission to erect a chapple [sic] within the limits of the parrish [sic] at or near the village of Sykesville." Permission was given, so long as the vestry did not have to give any financial support to the new venture. A church history from 1887 explains the reasoning behind the request.
"At that time the 'Howard Cotton Mill,' owned by Mr. James Sykes, was in operation and employed over two hundred hands, many of whom were English by birth and had been reared in the Anglican Church. For the convenience of these families – who had no way of attending the old parish church, four miles distant – services were held by Mr. Buel [Holy Trinity's pastor] in the basement of a large hotel, which was destroyed by the flood of 1868. The large chapel-room at Sykesville became overcrowded, and Miss Susana Warfield, of Groveland, petitioned the vestry to co-operate with her in building a chapel at Sykesville."
In 1847 a building committee was appointed, consisting of James Sykes, founder of Sykesville, Charles W. Hood, and William H. Warfield, and in 1849 Jesse Hollingsworth was added to the committee and they were charged to "select the site, lay off the ground and obtain the deed." The committee was scheduled to meet "upon the ground for the chapel, and determine upon matters relative thereto" in April 1850, and they must have accomplished much because the cornerstone was laid on 11 June 1850. Unfortunately, the committee does not seem to have reported to the vestry, so there is no information available regarding design decisions and building contractors. (1)

Bishop Whittingham recorded in his journal for June 1850: "after a procession from the house of James Sykes, to the lot given by him for the erection of a chapel in Holy Trinity Parish I laid the cornerstone of St. Barnabas' Chapel." The local paper noted that the church was "to be located on the edge of the village, near the residence of James Sykes," and was to be 28 by 55 feet. At the Maryland Episcopal Church Convention held in May 1851 it was reported that the chapel was "nearly completed." Bishop Whittingham simply noted that he consecrated the church on 11 December 1851, and did not comment on the building. None of the Baltimore papers covered the event, and none of the local papers survive, again leaving us with little information about the building beyond its surviving fabric. Improvements were made over the next few years. An organ that cost $400 was donated in 1852-53, and a bell was given in the following year. (2)

After such a promising start, St. Barnabas was dealt a quick setback. The history of the church notes: "the closing of the cotton mill in 1857 caused many families connected with the village church to move away, which greatly lessened the number of its communicants and active supporters." However, the several affluent families who provided much of the financial support for the church continued to keep it afloat. In 1865 George W. Holmes provided the money to have the building painted and repaired. A major visual change came in 1887, when the tripartite stained glass window was placed in the chancel. This window, which features Christ in the center panel, flanked by St. Barnabas to the north and St. Paul to the south, was made by E. Colegate in

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Historic Properties Form

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Name   St. Barnabas Episcopal Church
Continuation Sheet
Number ___8___ Page _1_

New York and was in memory of Lewis Holmes. Stained glass windows were also installed on both sides of the sanctuary, to the memory of George Warfield Holmes, but they are not signed and there is no clear record of when they were acquired. There were other changes made to the building, though these can only be documented through an examination of the fabric. (3)

The church is a vernacular stone structure that fits within the tradition of central Maryland rural churches. By 1850 the ecclesiological movement had made its impact on new buildings, especially through the designs of Robert Cary Long, Jr. His small stone churches of St. Timothy's, Catonsville, and the Church of the Ascension, Westminster, could have been known by members of the building committee, and Bishop Whittingham was interested in architecture and could have proved an influence on design, but Long died in 1849 and the building committee chose to go with what was familiar. Thus the windows in St. Barnabas were given square heads rather than lancet arches. The jig-sawn bargeboards were probably added later to give the building a more contemporary look. Inside, the sanctuary was always walled off from the vestibule, but the doors here have been replaced. The stairway to the organ loft originally had a door. The room to the north side of the vestibule has been added or greatly altered so that any historic features are now buried under later accretions. The choir loft is supported in part by two cast iron columns that were apparently moved to widen the aisle in this area. At the same time, the pews had to be cut back. These pews are original to the building, a significant and rare survival, and many have been cut down on one end when the radiators were added.

The chancel has been extended out into the nave, and a new altar rail added across the front. The old altar rail was reused on either side of the chancel. The ceiling of the chancel was also lowered. Originally, the board ceiling of the church continued into the chancel. This change may reflect the influence of the ecclesiology movement, which emphasized chancels that were smaller in width and height than the body of the church. As would be expected for a building of 1850, the church uses nailed collar beams and scissor braces in the roof framing. The blind lancets that flank each side of the chancel and contain doorways were originally open, and at one time had curtains hanging behind them to close them off. The north door was also altered and given a Queen Anne sash, probably in the late nineteenth or very early twentieth century. The changes to the building have been modest, and most of them were made long ago and are in general of a character appropriate with the building. As a result, St. Barnabas Episcopal Church is a very significant example of a mid-nineteenth century rural church.

Notes:
(1). The (Laurel) Maryland Churchman, 15 December 1887. "St. Barnabas Church (Holy Trinity Parish) Vestry Minutes," microfilm M 2618, Maryland State Archives.

(2). Bishop W. A. Whittingham Journal, Oct. 22d 1848 to Sept. 7th 1850, Episcopal Church Archdiocese of Maryland Archives. Howard (Maryland) Gazette and General Advertiser, 15 June 1850, copied in Sykesville VF, Howard County Historical Society. Journal of the 63rd Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland (Baltimore: Joseph Robinson, 1851), p. 51. Bishop W. A. Whittingham Journal, Sept. 20th '50 to July 6th '52, Episcopal Church Archdiocese of Maryland Archives. Journal of the 65th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland (Baltimore: Joseph Robinson, 1853), p. 58. Journal of the 71st Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland (Baltimore: Joseph Robinson, 1854), p. 58.

(3). The (Laurel) Maryland Churchman, 15 December 1887. "St. Barnabas Church (Holy Trinity Parish) Vestry Minutes". The (Laurel) Maryland Churchman, 15 December 1887.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 2.075 Acres

Acreage of historical setting 2.075 Acres

Quadrangle name Sykesville

Quadrangle scale   1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries follow the existing property boundaries, which are historic and include the whole setting, including the cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Ken Short
organization	Howard County Dept. of Planning & Zoning
street and number	3430 Courthouse Drive
city or town	Ellicott City

dat 10/18/2006

telephone   410-313-4335

state MD   zip code 21043

HO-124
St. Barnabas Episcopal Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Sykesville Quad
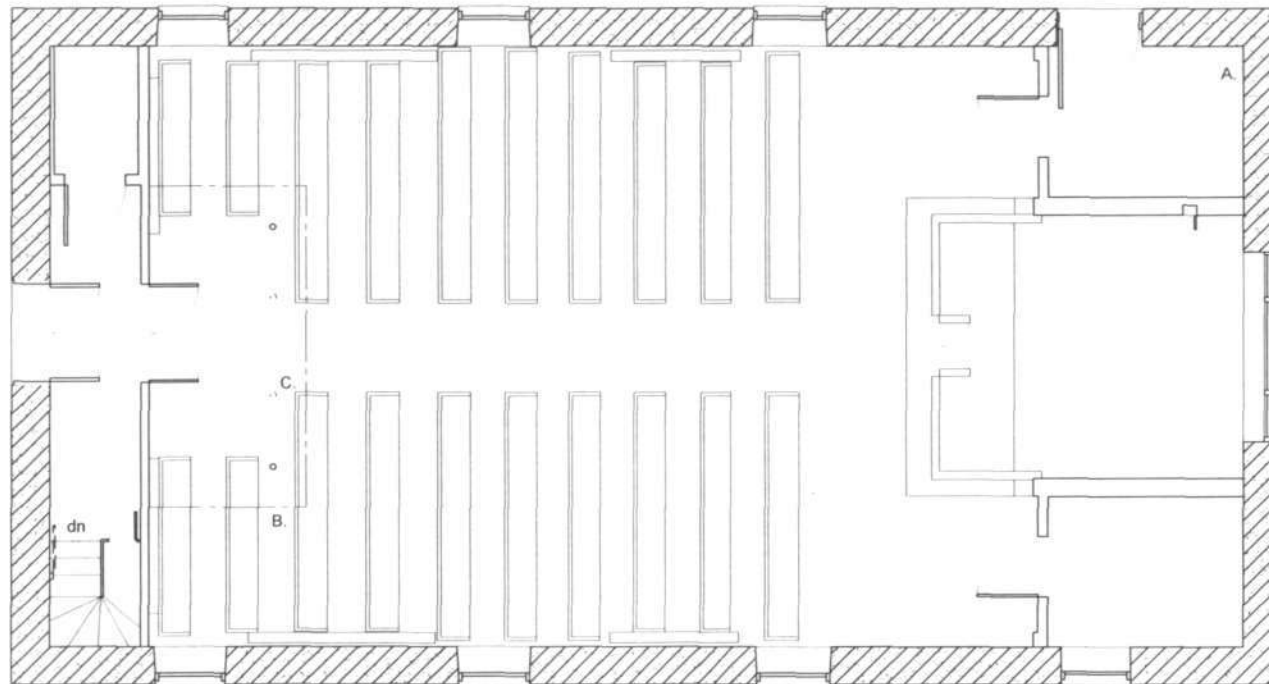
NOTES:

A. MODERN CLOSET NOT SHOWN.
B. BALCONY OUTLINE.
C. FORMER LOCATION OF POSTS.

dn

A.

C.
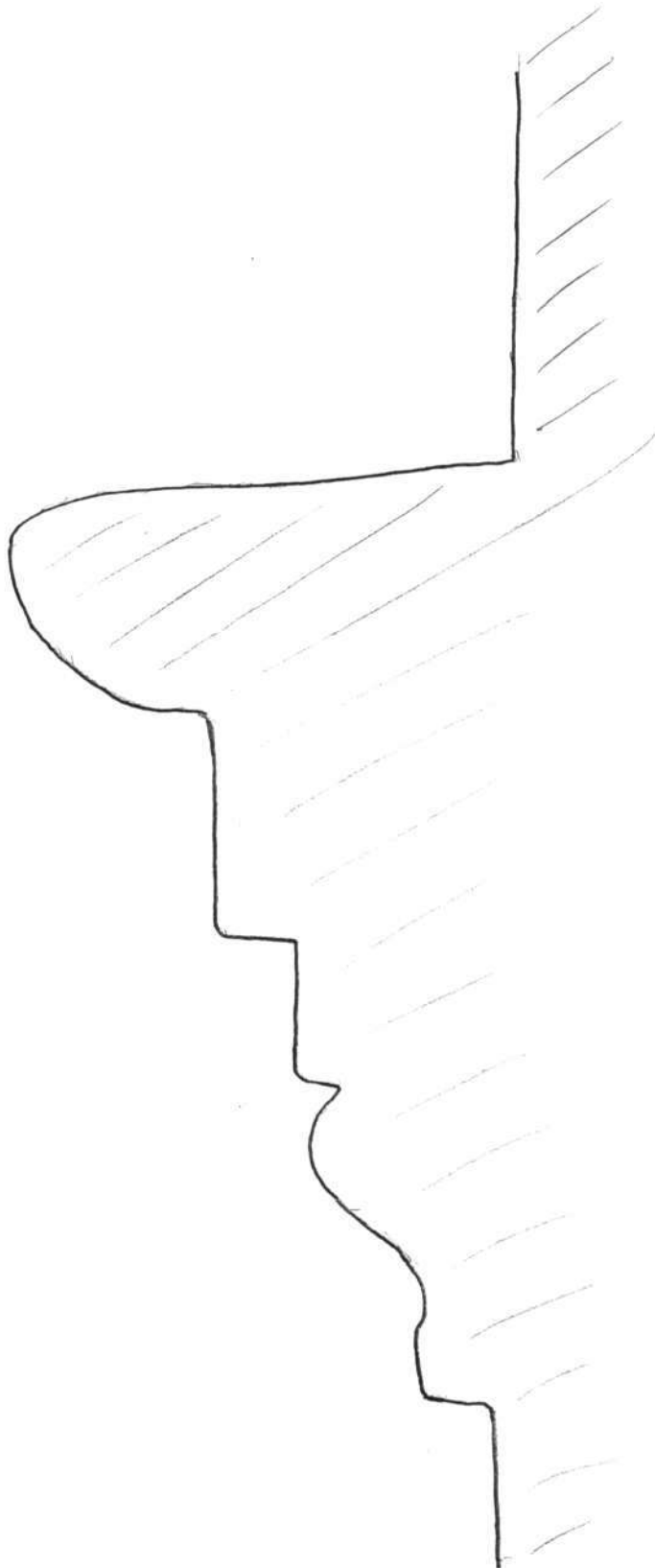
B.

0   5   10   20 FT
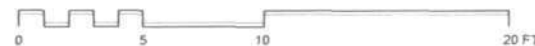
HO-124 ST. BARNABAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH 13135 FORSYTHE ROAD

FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - MAY 2006

St. Barnabas Epis. Church   HO-124
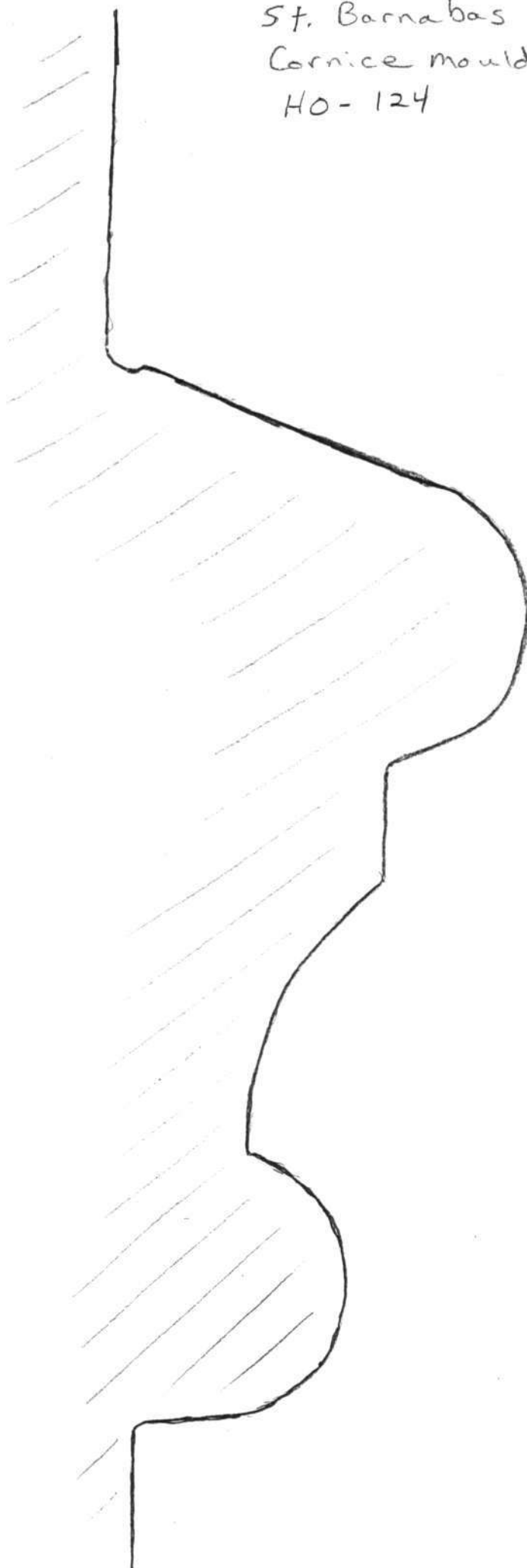
Transom Bar & Door Panel Profiles

KMS
4 May '06

St. Barnabas Epis. Church   HO-124

Transom Bar & Door Panel Profiles

St. Barnabas Epis. Church
Cornice moulding
HO- 124

KMS
4 May '01

HO-0124_20060504_01
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
West elevation
Ken Short
May 2006
1/15

HO-0124_20060504_02
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
North & west elevations
Ken Short
May 2006
2/15

HO-0124_20060504_03
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
North elevation
Ken Short
May 2006
3/15

HO-0124_20060504_04
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
Bellcote -- North & west
elevations
Ken Short
May 2006
4/15

HO-0124_20060504_05
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
South & east elevations
Ken Short
May 2006
5/15

HO-0124_20060504_06
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
Interior – view east
Ken Short
May 2006
6/15

HO-0124_20060504_07
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
Interior – view west
Ken Short
May 2006
7/15

HO-0124_20060504_08
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
Interior – view west –
organ/choir loft
Ken Short
May 2006
8/15

HO-0124_20060504_09
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
Interior – view east,
chancel window
Ken Short
May 2006
9/15

HO-0124_20060504_10
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
Interior – south window
Ken Short
May 2006
10/15

HO-0124_20060504_11
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
Interior – baptismal font
Ken Short
May 2006
11/15

HO-0124_20060504_12
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
Interior – lectern
Ken Short
May 2006
12/15

HO-0124_20060504_13
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
North door Queen Anne
sash
Ken Short
May 2006
13/15

HO-0124_20060504_14
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
Interior – new chancel
ceiling framing below
original ceiling
Ken Short
May 2006
14/15

HO-0124_20060504_15
St. Barnabas Episcopal
Church
13135 Forsythe Road
Howard County, MD
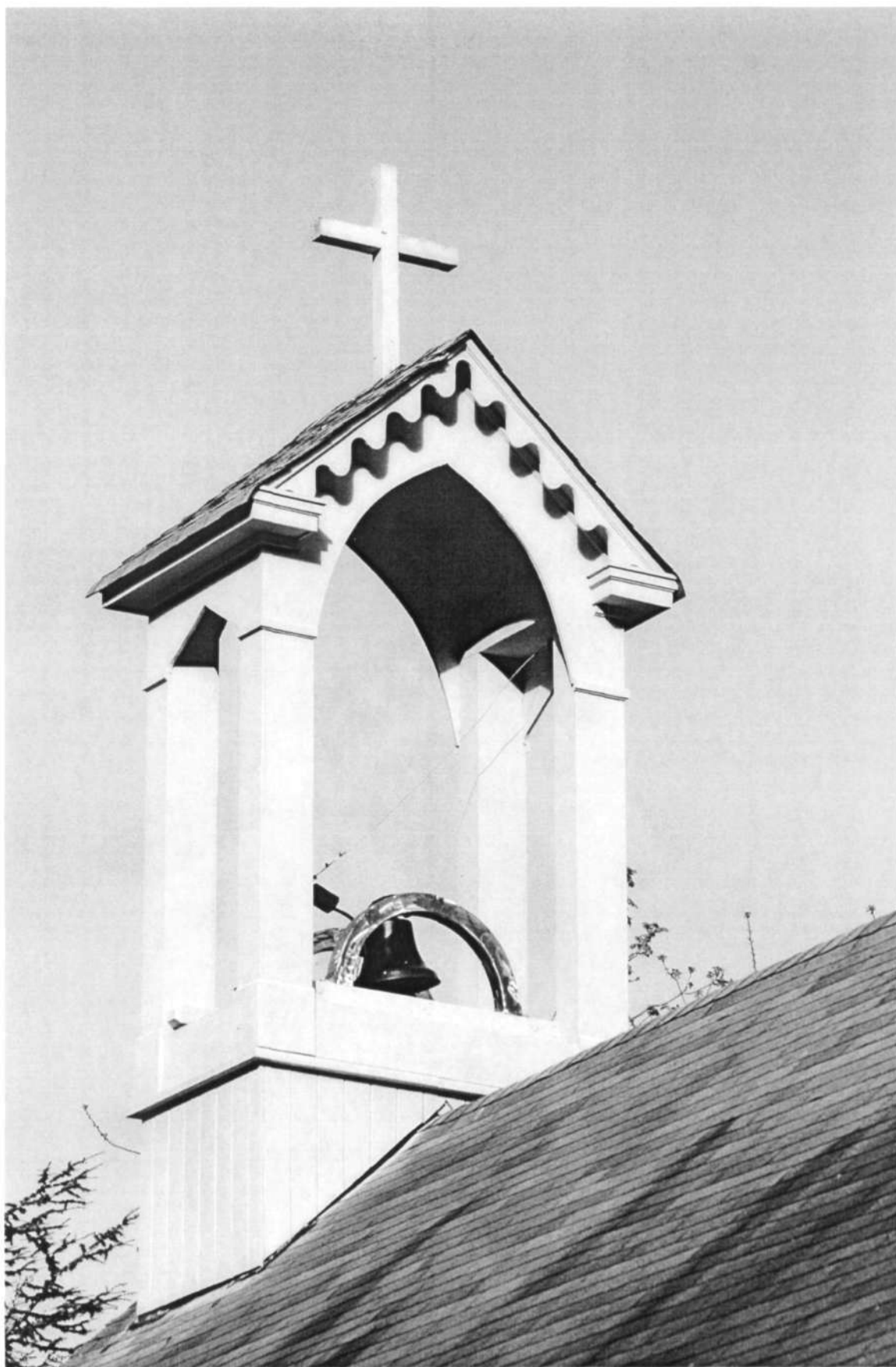Interior – roof framing
Ken Short
May 2006
15/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road West elevation
Ken Short, May 2006, 1/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road North and west elevations
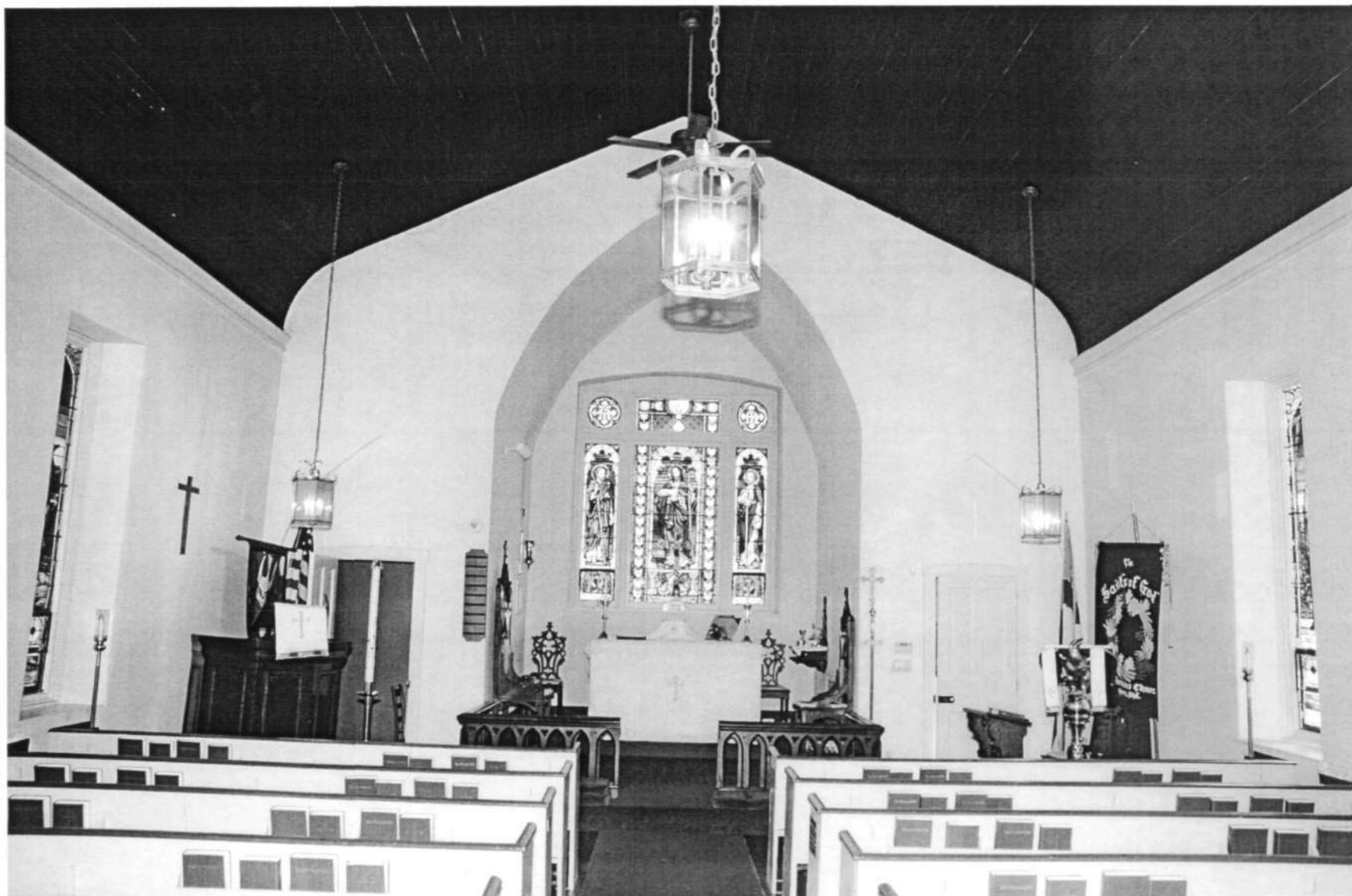Ken Short, May 2006, 2/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road North elevation
Ken Short, May 2006, 3/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road Bellcote – north and west elevs.
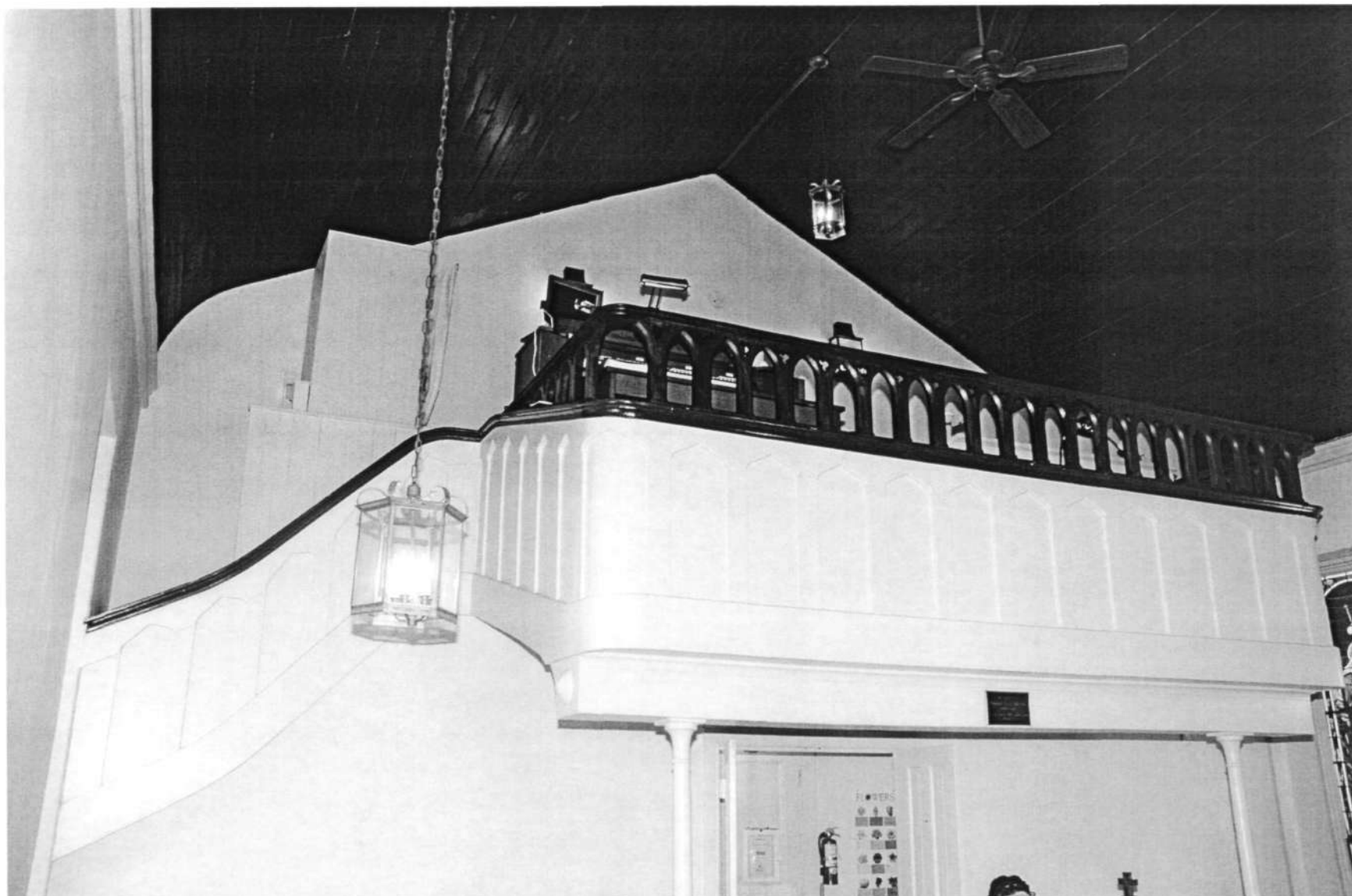Ken Short, May 2006, 4/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road South and east elevations
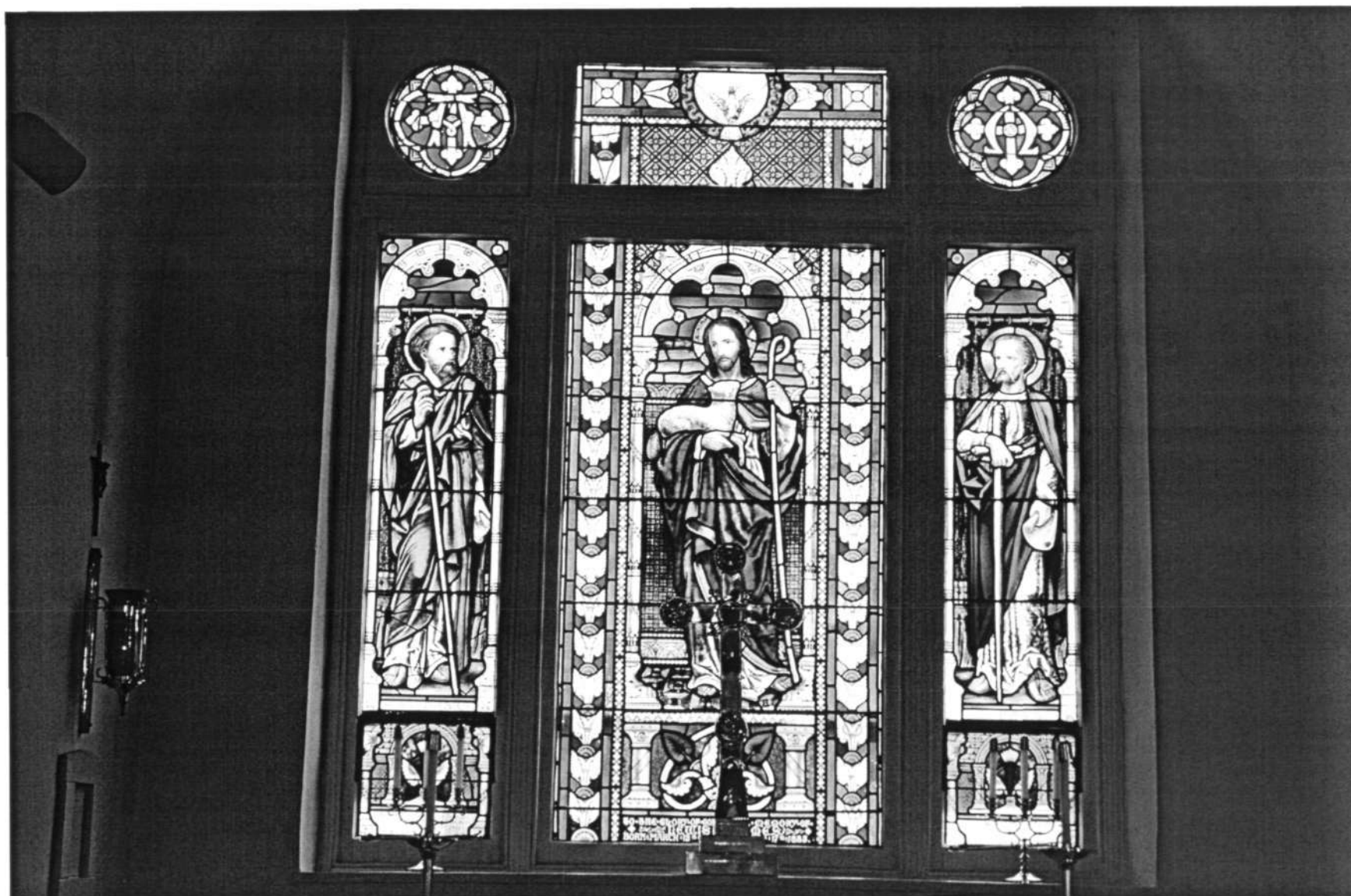Ken Short, May 2006, 5/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road Interior – view east
Ken Short, May 2006, 6/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road Interior – view west
Ken Short, May 2006, 7/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road Interior – view west—organ/choir loft
Ken Short, May 2006, 8/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road Interior – view east, chancel window
Ken Short, May 2006, 9/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road Interior – south window
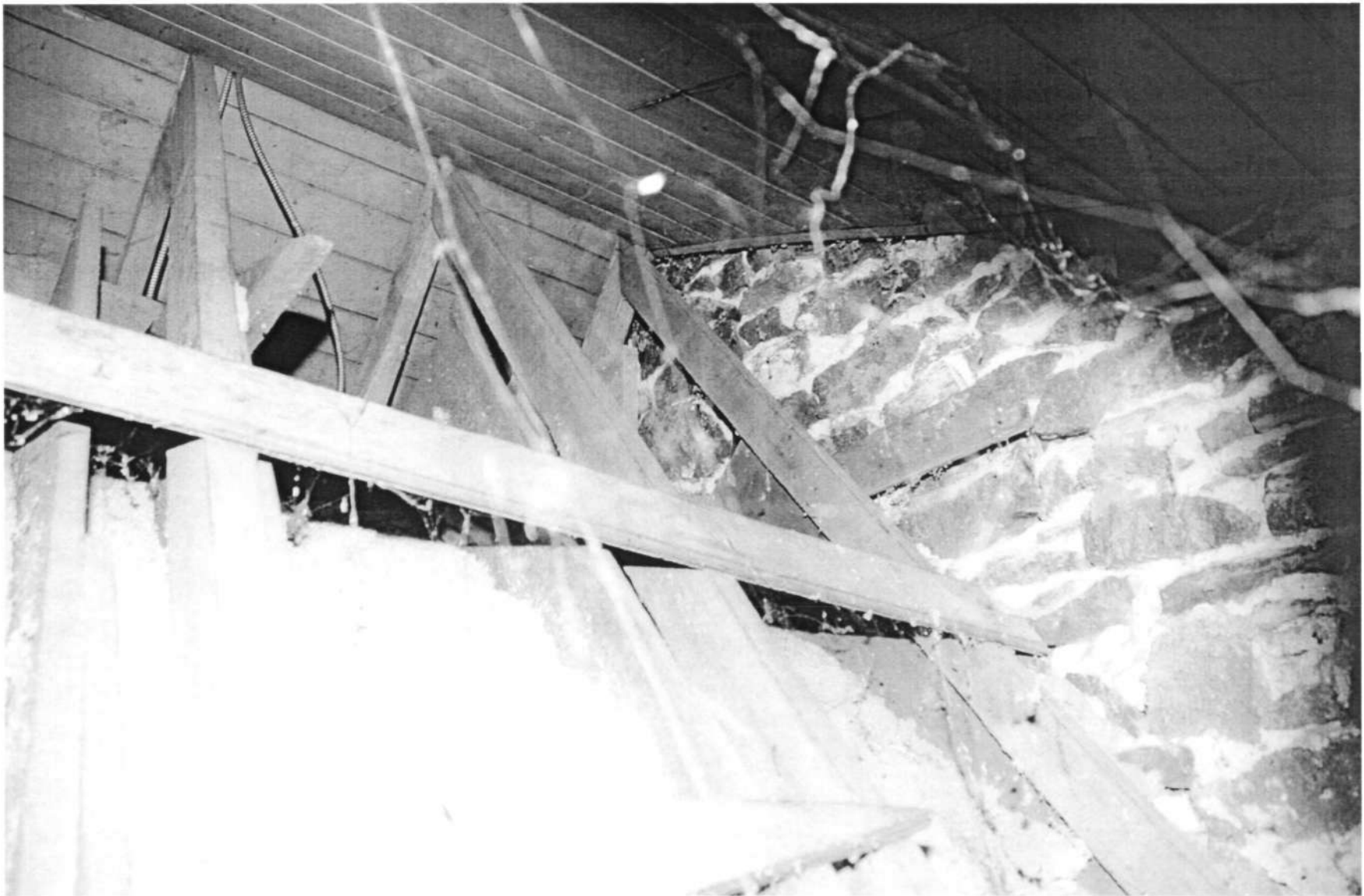Ken Short, May 2006, 10/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road Interior – baptismal font
Ken Short, May 2006, 11/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road Interior – lectern
Ken Short, May 2006, 12/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road North door Queen Anne sash
Ken Short, May 2006, 13/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road Interior – new chancel ceiling framing below original ceiling
Ken Short, May 2006, 14/15

HO-0124 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church 13135 Forsythe Road Interior – roof framing
Ken Short, May 2006, 15/15

HO-124
St Barnabas Episcopal Church
Howard County MD
Ken Short
MD SHPO
West elevation
2 of 2

HO-124

St. Barnabas Episcopal Church

Howard County, MD

Ken Short   May 2006

MD SHPO

North elevation

1 of 2

HO-124
ST. BARNABAS   1850
Sykesville
Private

Built in 1850 as a Chapel of Ease for Holy Trinity Parish in
Eldersburg, three and one half miles from Sykeville, St. Barnabas
has been noted in the Howard County General Plan as an outstanding
Howard County Landmark.

Architecturally its simple, clean lines, fine stone work
(fenestration is accentuated by arched ashlar stone lintels and pro-
jecting flat stone sills), scalloped barge boards and picturesque
belfry located on the apex of its gabled roof are its most notable
features.

1401243508

Ho-124
District #3

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:

St. Barnabas Episcopal Church

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Route 32 and Forsythe Road

CITY OR TOWN:

Sykesville

STATE	COUNTY:
Maryland	Howard

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
[X] District [ ] Building	[ ] Public	Public Acquisition:		[X] Occupied	Yes:
[ ] Site [ ] Structure	[X] Private	[ ] In Process		[ ] Unoccupied	[ ] Restricted
[ ] Object	[ ] Both	[ ] Being Considered		[ ] Preservation work in progress	[X] Unrestricted [ ] No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

[ ] Agricultural	[ ] Government	[ ] Park	[ ] Transportation	[ ] Comments
[ ] Commercial	[ ] Industrial	[ ] Private Residence	[ ] Other *(Specify)*	
[X] Educational	[ ] Military	[X] Religious		
[ ] Entertainment	[ ] Museum	[ ] Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Holy Trinity Parish -- St.Barnabas Episcopal Church

STREET AND NUMBER:

Route 32 and Forsythe Road

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	
Sykesville	Maryland	21784

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER:

Howard County Court House

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	
Ellicott City	Maryland	21043

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): Tax Map 4, Blk 16 /p.50 227-249

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE OF SURVEY: 1976	[ ] Federal	[X] State	[ ] County	[ ] Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER:

21 State Circle

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	
Annapolis	Maryland	21401

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	[X] Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ ·Unexposed
	(Check One)				(Check One)	
	☐ Altered	[X] Unaltered			☐ Moved	[X] Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Barnabas is located on Forsythe Road near the intersection of Route 32. A gable roofed granite stone church of four bays depth with a width of one, it presents a simple strong architectural statement. Not picturesque like St. Paul's and St. Mark's, nor of the architectural grandeur of St. Johns or Grace Episcopal Church, it nevertheless presents an outstanding example of a simple granite country church.

Its west elevation holds a rectangular double entrance door surmounted by a four lite transom and decorated by an arched ashlar stone lintel. Fine paneling is represented in the door frame and granite steps approach a smooth granite landing.

Rectangular casement windows with two-two lights decorated with arched ashlar stone lintels and projecting flat stone sills are located on the north and south bays.

The east elevation holds a large tripartite arched window with rectangular inserts decorated with an ashlar stone arched lintel with keystone. On the apex of the roof, above the east window rises a wooden belfrey.

A cellar door is located on the south wall. A square chimney rises from the center of the south wall.

On the east bay of the north wall five stone steps lead to a rectangular entrance door with forty-eight lites which leads into the sacristy and is surmounted by a tripartite leaden stained glass transom. Scalloped barge boards on the east and west elevations lend a quaint picturesque quality to the church. A wooden framed bulletin board decorated with a broken pediment is located north of the west entrance door.

A cemetery is located east of the church. Lovely trees and shrubs dot the church grounds.

The interior of St. Barnabas is softened and lightened by its several stained glass windows.

The large three paneled east window above the altar depicts the Good Shepherd in the center, St. Barnabas on the north and St. Paul on the south. A central rectangular transom depicts a descending dove, symbol of the Holy Spirit. Round stained glass windows over the north and south panels are surmounted by quatre foils.

The three stained glass rectangular windows on the south wall of the nave west to east depict St. Peter, St. John, Gloria in Excellsis Deo. The three windows on the north wall of the nave depict St. Mark, St. Luke and St. James."
Rectangular entrance doors to the sacristy inset into Gothic panels are placed north and south of the altar. A Gothic arch inset creates alter space on the east wall of the nave.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- [ ] Pre-Columbian
- [ ] 15th Century
- [ ] 16th Century
- [ ] 17th Century
- [ ] 18th Century
- [X] 19th Century
- [ ] 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal
- [ ] Prehistoric
- [X] Historic
- [ ] Agriculture
- [X] Architecture
- [ ] Art
- [ ] Commerce
- [ ] Communications
- [ ] Conservation

- [ ] Education
- [ ] Engineering
- [ ] Industry
- [ ] Invention
- [ ] Landscape Architecture
- [ ] Literature
- [ ] Military
- [ ] Music

- [ ] Political
- [ ] Religion/Philosophy
- [ ] Science
- [ ] Sculpture
- [ ] Social/Humanitarian
- [ ] Theater
- [ ] Transportation

- [ ] Urban Planning
- [ ] Other *(Specify)*

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of St. Barnabas lies in both its architecture and its history. Its roots go back to St. Thomas Parish which formed "Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church" on March 8, 1771 in Eldersburg, 3½ miles from Sykesville.

Two acres were provided to build a "Chapel of Ease" for the benefit of the "Delaware Hundred", the name of their election district.

This stone structure no longer stands but from it stems St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal Church which was built in 1850 as a Chapel of Ease for Holy Trinity Parish.

The Warfield family who had settled in this area were instrumental in the formation of this little country church. George Frazier Warfield built "Groveland" in 1834 near Sykesville. Three of his sons were on the first vestry.

Architecturally its simple, clean lines, fine sturdy stone work (fenestration is accentuated by arched ashlar stone lintels and projecting flat stone sills) and pleasing scalloped barge boards with picturesque belfry located on the apex of its gabled roof are its most notable features. Located on the Howard County side of Sykesville it has been noted in the Howard County General Plan as an outstanding county landmark.

HO-124

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Reverend Henry Hammond, Rector of St. Barnabas, 442-2681
Early History of Sykesville and Vicinity, quoted from Scharf's
History of Western Maryland, published 1882, Published by Vestry
of St. Barnabas, 1950.

Interview with Mrs. Sarah Albaugh, 7530 Main St. Sykesville, Md.
21784, former Rector's wife and present parishioner. September
17, 1976.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY		O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES	
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	° ′ ″
NE	° ′ ″	° ′ ″			
SE	° ′ ″	° ′ ″			
SW	° ′ ″	° ′ ″			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

    2.075 Acres

    Please see Tax Map 4, Blk 16 p. 52   227-249

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION
Office of Planning & Zoning, Comprehensive Planning

DATE

STREET AND NUMBER:
3450 Court House Drive

CITY OR TOWN:
Ellicott City

STATE
Maryland

21043

12.
State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

    Significance of this property is:

        National ☐   State ☐   Local ☐

Signature

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SYKESVILLE

CR. CO.

S. H.
RENE
-HAN
182/544
7.50A.
P.54

P.48

P.42

S.R.C.
387/318
P.44

315/46

CO.

CO.

227/249
F.52

ST.
LUKE'S
CHURCH P.12

ST. OF MD.
FORESTS & PARKS
274/111
P.38

ST. OF MD.
342/441
14.73 A
P.10

.56

WILDLIFE FARM

RIVER

RD.

P.46

P.41

P.13

P.14

245/236
2.58 A.
P.47
1.79 A.
P.15
P.16
P.17
P.18
2.28 A.
P.19
P.20

RD.

ST BARNABAS
HO-124
TAX MAP #4

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPT. OF FORESTS & PARKS
315/446
123/49
121.74 A.
P. 27

MD. 32

J.F. DIXON
219/148
F. 4 A.

P.21

354/124
2.42 A.
P.22

F. 2C

P. 42/123
P. 23.

JOHN R. FRO
304

-P.36

HO-124 DIST 3

ST. BARNABAS

mHT

St Barnabas Episcopal Church